

EXTRA.
2 O'CLOCK.
MAKING FOR PEACE.

Leaders of the Home-
stead Men Anxious to
Prevent Bloodshed.

Mill Hands Are Still Under
Arms and Ready for
a Fight.

Carnegie's Company Signs
the Union Scale for the
Beaver Falls Mills.

But President Frick Says That
Doesn't Affect Matters
at Homestead.

Conferences with Gov. Pat-
tison and the Sheriff
Without Result.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 9.—This borough could not be quiet on any Sunday that is today. No symptoms of violence have been exhibited by the 3,800 locked-out men during the last twelve hours. The night passed away in absolute silence, and this morning broke upon a people as quiet and as peaceful as those of any community in the Republic.

The leaders of the so-called mill men have been about since the half-past-four hours of the Carnegie mills. They went last night to Harrisburg to meet Gov. Pattison, and when he began to assert himself this morning their conferees were anxiously awaiting news from them.

There came nothing of the conference of the committee of the mill hands with Sheriff McCleary. The men said to the Sheriff: "The property of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company is under our careful guard. Eight watchmen look out for its safety every day and night. You have been told by Supr. Frick that we were destroying the property of the Carnegie. Well, go and survey it. There is not a stick nor a stone displaced. Nothing has been destroyed. But if you insist on sending a posse to take charge of a village that is at peace send them along and we will receive them, only we request that the posse be made of reputable business men of Pittsburg."

Had Sheriff McCleary acceded to this plan last night the situation would have been improved for the mill hands only. Such a special posse, snugly encoined in the mills, could never be induced to fire on the strikers, and the locked-out workmen, with deputy sheriff in the possession and command of the town, could easily carry away all new dynamite offered to take legal charge of the mine, and never once meeting with the slightest opposition.

The sheriff had received a document purporting to be signed by several citizens of Homestead and offering themselves for service in the special posse. But he searched in vain for the signers, and he found no one who was ready to array himself against the strikers.

ENTRANCE TO THE TOWN GUARDED AT EVERY POINT. As it now stands, entrance to Homestead is guarded at every point. Besides the regular

patrol, the workmen have put out pickets who watch every available route into the town. The river is patrolled by armed men in boats.

The correspondents of a couple of Pittsburg morning newspapers were ordered out of town unceremoniously late last night.

Business along the one main street of Homestead has been absolutely dead since the lockout began and there are many gloomy faces in consequence and many an imprecation is uttered against the mill-owners.

INTEREST IN A PROPOSAL TO REJECT CARNEGIE'S OFFER TO PITTSBURGH.

The most interesting topic of conversation among the men this morning was the proposed library in Pittsburg, for the establishment of which Andrew Carnegie had promised \$1,000,000. The library was to be at Schenley Park, in the elegant East End.

The Pittsburg Window-Glass Workers last night passed a resolution asking Mayor Gouley not to accept the \$1,000,000 from Carnegie. Tonight a similar resolution will be presented at the meeting of the International Brick-Layers' Union No. 2, of Pittsburg.

STILL MUCH IN THE SITUATION.

That a change must come from the present status, public affairs in Homestead is obvious. It is hoped that a peaceful and generally satisfactory agreement may be reached by which the change when it comes, will be without disturbance.

The men at present are simply lying on their cars, ready to make a move when something new makes it necessary. The danger lies in the fact that beneath the surface quiet there is a smoldering feeling which a spark may ignite at any moment and it may be at even the most inopportune time for the mill men themselves.

This danger is increased by the fact that the men seem to be drifting away from their leaders. This was shown by the failure of yesterday's mass-meeting to adopt the suggestion of the leaders that the Sheriff be permitted to bring his resolution in, and by the action of some workmen who constituted themselves a committee to bounce newspaper men.

ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Gov. Pattison Instructs the Mill Hands' Committee to That Effect.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9.—A delegation of members of the Amalgamated Association, representing the men locked out of Carnegie's mills at Homestead, had a conference with Gov. Pattison last night with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution of the trouble at the mills.

The delegation consisted of Hugh O'Donnell, the labor leader, ex-Representative J. H. Williams, Dr. John Purvill and G. W. Sarver. The conference did not break up until midnight. It was conducted behind closed doors. Attorney-General Hensel was admitted to it, and after it had ended gave the substance of the talk to the newspaper reporters.

Ex-Representative Cox was the principal spokesman for the committee. He said that the Carnegie works were then in the possession of their owners, whose watchmen were on guard.

There had been no destruction of property, he said, and in behalf of the citizens of Homestead he made the pledge that there would be none of violence. He desired to take possession he could do so. Order and peace prevailed.

He regretted the bloodshed of Wednesday, and said the responsibility rested largely with the Carnegie Company, who sent men there as armed employees, invested with no official authority. Everything that occurred was the result of accidental collision and not the outcome of premeditation.

The Governor said he was glad to learn that sober council had had its effect upon the men and that good order prevailed. The State authorities, he added, would not take action until it had been shown that the civil authorities had exhausted all means at their disposal to preserve order and protect the property of private citizens and corporations and had failed.

He insisted that it should be understood, however, that observance of the laws would be enforced, even if it required all the forces of the State or an appeal to the Federal Government.

"Property," said he, "must be protected and the rights of all parties in the existing struggle strictly maintained without regard to the merits or demerits of the business differences between them."

Mr. O'Donnell gave a detailed account of the occurrences of Wednesday, and in reply to a question of Attorney-General Hensel admitted that the Carnegie Company had the legal right to employ whomsoever they please, and intimated that in the long run that was what they would do.

The Governor repeated to O'Donnell that the State would maintain the legal rights of all the parties concerned.

Both Cox and O'Donnell strongly intimated that is arbitration could be secured the probability was the difficulty could be adjusted and both said the citizens of Homestead would be glad if the Governor would suggest a plan of arbitration.

To this proposition the Governor made no reply, and Mr. O'Donnell declared that the great obstacle in the way of arbitration was the determination of the employers not to treat with the employees, and to hire non-union men.

MCCLEARY MAKES ADMISSIONS.

He Had Charge of the Pinkertons Sent to Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Evidence is accumulating that Sheriff McCleary has been acting in the interest of the Carnegie forces from the first. There are documents to prove that the Pinkertons who caused the dynamite trouble were under the direct command of the Sheriff, who was represented by Deputy Sheriff Gray. The arrangements for bringing the Pinkertons to Pittsburg were made by the Carnegie Steel Company with the full knowledge of the Sheriff. He knew every detail; he knew that the model barges were being fitted up for them and knew all about the weapons, ammunition, uniforms, bedding and orders for subsistence which were loaded aboard of them.

The Sheriff knew just exactly what the Pinkertons men would arrive at the Davis Island dam, and made all the arrangements for taking care of them himself through his

chief deputies. The details were all discussed by the Sheriff and the representatives of the Carnegie Steel Company at the Sheriff's office.

In employing these people as watchmen over their works the Carnegies were wise enough to take the precaution to place them in command of the legally constituted authority of the county. Representatives of the company gave the Sheriff a written guarantee that he should have absolute control over the men before he would consent to handle them. He was also given a letter introducing himself and the Deputy Sheriff to Capt. Hein, the representative of the Pinkerton agency.

Mr. Gray had that letter and that agreement from the Carnegie Steel Company giving the Sheriff complete authority over the men in his pocket when he, acting upon the Sheriff's orders, went to Davis Island dam to meet the Pinkerton men. He presented the letter and agreement to Capt. Hein, and the men entered the barges they were completely under the orders and authority of Sheriff McCleary.

Mccleary admits all this today and only makes a weak denial of the further charge, for which it should be stated there is no direct evidence that after the Pinkerton men came under his control they were deputized by his representative.

It is certain that the Sheriff will be called to account for all this when the trouble at Homestead is ended. It is not improbable, too, that by his acts he has made the county of Allegheny financially responsible for any loss of property that may come out of the strike.

UNITED AGAINST CARNEGIE.

Pittsburg Labor Men Seek the Rejection of His \$1,000,000 Gift.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—Every labor organization in Allegheny city is thoroughly alive to the situation of affairs at Homestead. They are holding meetings and adopting resolutions of sympathy and offering moral and financial aid, and committees are being appointed to act with committees from Homestead.

The matter of combined action on the part of the labor organizations is now being discussed. In this move the prejudices that exist between the different organizations are all forgotten. The men realize that it is a fight against organization, and in this battle they are united.

Already the Pittsburg mill men who work along the Monongahela have established communication with the Homestead leaders and are ready to express their sentiment against Mr. Carnegie for his connection with the lock-out at Homestead. If they win their cause it means that Mr. Carnegie will be given back the \$1,000,000 he gave the city of Pittsburg to erect the free library and Schenley Park.

Last night the Window-Glass Workers' Union of the south side made an initial move towards rejecting Carnegie. A resolution was passed, recommending that Mayor Gouley be requested to ask the city council to return to Andrew Carnegie the money he had donated for a free library, and that a committee be appointed to accompany President Eberhart in waiting upon the Mayor with a copy of the resolution. It was also decided to instruct the delegates of the Association to the Trades' Council to urge the latter organization to take the same action.

It is expected that a special meeting of councils will be in session in a week or ten days and the matter will be presented to them at that time. They place the cost of maintaining the library at from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year. At this rate for ten years the city would have more money in the building than Carnegie, but would get none of the honor through its existence.

The men are in earnest about the matter and say they will not stop with the passage of the resolution, but will urge other organizations to assist in agitating the matter and cause a multitude of petitions to pour into the city council, asking for the repeal of the ordinance.

The action of the window-glass workers is received with much enthusiasm by the different labor organizations, who declare it to be a move in the right direction.

IS DYNAMITE TO BE USED?

Pittsburg Men Said to Be Ready to Blow Up Carnegie's Mill.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—A startling rumor is being whispered about on the south side, which, if true, shows that the Homestead strikers are determined to make the points at that place as costly as possible before they will acknowledge defeat. The report is that several south-side men, who are thoroughly informed as to the manner of handling dynamite, have been employed to act when an emergency comes.

It is said that the strikers will not permit injury to the Carnegie mills until they have exhausted other means of defense. The last step will be the use of dynamite. As such an armed force appears on the ground, either by the Carnegie forces or by the strikers, the dynamite will be prepared to hurl bombs into the mill and an effort will be made to destroy the entire plant.

That is the story that is being quietly talked about on the south side, but its reliability is doubted.

PARKHURST CHEERED. FLAMES SPREAD BY A GALE. CHOLERA WON'T BE STOPPED.

The Christian Endeavor Convention Electrified by His Name.

Delegates Advised to Do Some "Parkhursting" Themselves.

The Endeavorers Giving the Metropolitan a Real Novelty.

This town is still in the grasp of the 10,000 delegates to the eleventh annual international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and on this, the third day their grip is stronger than ever.

Everywhere New Yorkers go in "L" cars, surface cars, ferries, boats, parks and hotels, they are confronted by intelligent, yet ever-looking people wearing the white badge and the calisthenic letters, "C. E."

It is not that New York is visited by a crowd of people large enough to make any great increase in its population visible. Indeed, it has been the proud boast of the metropolis that it could accommodate almost any town in the Union and never shed a hair.

It is not that the thousands of delegates, Endeavorers and their friends, who are here with them, but it is making the hotels and boarding-houses hush to do it.

And yet New Yorkers are glad the Endeavorers are here. It is a novel experience, and New Yorkers like novelties.

There is a freshness, enthusiasm and inspiration about the delegates, too, that makes even New Yorkers who are not "C. E."s "show off" for the benefit of their country visitors.

For the second time in its history Madison Square Garden was treated this morning to a prayer-meeting. As yesterday, it was held early in the morning—at 10:30—but in spite of the early hour, it was well attended.

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St. John's, N. E., Is Swept by an All-Devouring Blaze.

3,000 People Homeless—Public Buildings and Churches Burned.

The fire was a promising one at the beginning, since it had plenty of tinder at hand, but even so, it might have been controlled before it had grown into a conflagration but for the high wind.

As it was, sparks were carried and scattered among the flimsy structures on the hill and in a score of places, all in the fire, fresh flames broke out.

By 8 o'clock in the evening more than five hundred buildings, including most of the principal edifices in the city, had been destroyed.

Among the buildings swept away were the St. John's, N. E., July 9.—It is impossible to estimate accurately, as yet, the damage done by a gale-driven fire which started yesterday among the old wooden houses on Long's Hill.

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CHOLERA WON'T BE STOPPED.

The Pestilence Reported to Have Reached Moscow.

Seven More Deaths Occur from "Cholera" in Paris.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—It is rumored that despite the efforts to prevent it cholera has reached Moscow, where the total absence of sewerage renders the situation most dangerous.

Several passengers on board the steamer Orinoco, bound from Astrakhan for Niamni, died from cholera on the steamer.

PARIS, July 9.—There were seven deaths from cholera in Paris yesterday.

DRAMATIC TALK OF EUROPE.

London, July 9.—The elections have disturbed the receipts at the various places of amusement throughout the country, but opera has not suffered as much as was expected. Ten performances were given this week, and it has been decided to extend the season at the Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres for a week.

Jean de Broise, being again ill, "Carmen" was substituted for "Hainne" on Friday. The latter opera will be mounted at the Paris Opera-house this winter. If Mr. Gra's negotiations are successful it will be produced in America, with Hamburg conducting the first performance.

Jean de Broise is to marry Mme. Desgouvins, a wealthy Parisian amateur. He thinks the climate of America suits him better than that of Europe. He will return to London after his American tour. The report of his intended retirement is untrue.

The "Private Secretary" has been revived at the Comedy Theatre, with Mr. Devery as the hero. The production is being given in the theatre in English. The project is to make the garden similar to that on the roof of the New York Casino.

At the Royal English Opera-house has been extended a fortnight. She continues to meet with phenomenal success. The money taken at the theatre is only second to her enormous receipts in America.

Considerable comment has been caused in Dublin by the manner in which Mr. Henry Irving was treated at the bi-centenary celebration of Dublin University. At the grand banquet given in Examination Hall Mr. Irving did not have a place at the table with the honored guests. When Sir Frederick Leighton replied to the toast of "Science, Art and Literature," pointed out that any reference to Mr. Irving, though he had been named by the degrees conferred upon Mr. Alma Tadema and himself.

A series of anonymous stories that are appearing in Macmillan's Magazine are said to have been written by Rudyard Kipling, who desired to try the experiment as a test of fame.

A new novel "La Baccante," translated into English by V. Zetland, will appear in September.

Get Next Sunday's "World" for This.

EXTRA.
2 O'CLOCK.
TOGETHER TO DEATH.

Gustave Potts and Wife Commit Suicide at the Same Hour.

He Hanged Himself to a Tree, She Took Gas.

One Went Out on the Roadside, the Other Stayed at Home.

A double tragedy, such as for its dramatic features rarely appears on the records of the police department, occurred at 3 o'clock this morning, when Gustave Potts, of 842 Tilton avenue, Morrisania, hanged himself from the limb of a tree on the White estate, near White Plains, while simultaneously his wife, Anna Potts, suffocated herself to death at her home.

The couple lived together, and the police are strongly inclined to believe that their death was the result of a preconcerted arrangement to commit suicide at the same moment, but yet not together.

The man's death was first discovered at dawn this morning by a policeman of the Morrisania station.

Potts was hanging stiff and cold to the limb of a tree on the White estate, near White Plains, several miles from his home. He was cut down and hopeless attempts were made to find his pulse, but it was too evident that it was too late.

The body was removed to the Morrisania police station, where papers were found upon his person which established his identity.

The other went to Morrisania, near Tilton avenue, with the intention of suffocating Mrs. Potts or any other relative who might be there.

To his surprise the house was locked, and there was no sign of life within and no answer to his repeated knockings.

After an hour's waiting, Mrs. Potts was found dead in her room. She was evidently dead of gas asphyxiation.

She was about fifty years of age, while her husband's age is given by the police as forty-five.

The gas came from a cooking stove, the valves of which had been left open.

The police and neighbors have no doubt that husband and wife deliberately planned suicide.

Another suicide was reported to-day when, at 8 o'clock this morning, Horace Garrett, sixty-five years old, a trunk manufacturer, of Little Falls, N. Y., was found dead in a room in the Sherman House, a small hotel at 154 East Twenty-second street.

The gas was turned on full in his room. It is supposed he committed suicide by suffocating himself.

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